INSEE GERBON BRESKY.

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THE VANILY HERALD on Womenday, at four news per

THE PERSONNEL TOWNEST OF THE CONTROL OF SHEET, AND THE SHEET, AND tion what us NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no within rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING mention with medical conscious and demands.

AMDSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACABRMY OF MUNIO, Poncionath street, - Italian Con-ea-Matinee at One o'Clock-The Stotlas Tearnes - A Fa-NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway -ALL HALLOW EVE-OFF

HOWRSY THEATRE, BOWERS, -- DOOR OF DEVIL.E-Mr. AND Mas. PATER WHITE-SPECTER BRIDGEROOM. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street-

WALLAUK'S THEATER, Broadway .- ROMANCE AND REALITY-TO PARIS AND ROOK LAUBA KEENE'S THEATER, 624 Broadway.-Wife's

NEW BOWERY THEATER Howery .- PAST WOMEN THEATRE FRANCAIN, 685 Broadway.—LE MEDICIN DES BARNUM'S AMERICAN MURRUM. Broadway.—After DOOD—THE STRANGEN. Evening—Profes's Lawyen—Con-JUGAL Lameon.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway.—Ermiorian Sough,

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 4/2 Broadway. NIBLO'S SALUON, Brondway. -Geo. CRRIST'S MIN-TRIBLE IN SONGE. DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C. - MISCORTUNES

NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway -- Matinee at Two Clock-DRATTON's PARLOR OPERAS AND LYMO PROFESSA. CHATHAM AMPHITHEATER.—Afternoon and Evening-Equestrian Penformances, Come Pantoniers, &c.

New York, Saturday, November 19, 1859,

The News. The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., had not reached Halifax up to the

date of our latest accounts from that point. According to our despatches, the fresh alarm at Charlestown, Va., was caused by the operations of incendiaries, who fired some stacks of wheat, and who have escaped detection. The hasty action of

the commander of the soldiers at Charlestown in calling upon Governor Wise for troops, led to the belief that he was aware of a plot to rescue the conspirators confined in prison, and this belief augmented the excitement till the citizens became The Tammany County Convention met last even-

ing and renominated Mr. Patrick McElroy as Governor of the Almshouse. There was a lively time between the members of the contending delegations from the Ninewenth ward Afull report may be found in another column. Letters in New Orleans papers, from Corpus

Christi, dated the 7th inst., state that Brownsville was taken by Cortinas on the 31st ult., after a handto-hand fight which lasted five hours ; and the War Department has received a despatch from General Twiggs, Commander of the Texas Military Department, dated San Antonio, 12th inst., which states that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, with intelligence that Cortinas had laid Brownsviile in ashes, and killed one hundred American citizens. It was further stated that Cortinas, at the head of eight hundred men, was marching towards the Nucces river. The War Department were not disposed to give entire credence to the report of General Twiggs. Moreover, we published a despatch from New Orleans yesterday morning, stating that Brownsville had not been captured up to the 4th inst. The reports from the Rio Grande respecting the movements and objects of Cortinas are generally highly colored.

A meeting of property holders opposed to the proposed widening of Worth street took place yesterday afternoon, at Appleton's Building, Broad-James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes, being appointed to the chair, reported that the commit tee appointed at the last meeting had procured the names and affidavits of nearly half the number of property owners interested in the alteration of the street, in opposition, and that they can procure still more names to assure the Court that the open ing of the street cannot be authorized. They then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and granted seventeen licenses. They then adjourned for ten days, to give the twelve thou sand truant liquor dealers an opportunity to take out licenses before closing their commission for the present vear.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and transacted some unimportant business. The quarterly reports of General Superintendent Pilsbury and the Superintendent of the House of Detention were presented and placed on file. We give the substance of the last named document, and Mr. Pilsbury report in full, in our account of the proceedings, which may be found in another column.

Extracts from files of late South American papers which are published in another column, exhibit the progress of the war between the Argentine ederation and Buenos Ayres. Up to the latest accounts several skirmishes had taken place, but without important results to either party. It is represented that Urquiza's army was daily augmenting, and that he confidently expected to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion within two months. It was reported that France, England and Brazil had offered their mediation, and also that Paraguay had made a similar offer, but that the belligerents were determined to fight out the quarrel.

We have advices from Hayti dated at Port au Prince on the 26th of October. The republic was greatly excited, and fresh revolutionary disturbances were hourly dreaded. A general military enrolment in Port au Prince had brought trade to a perfect stand, and most of the stores were closed. New coffee had been brought in, but it arrived slowly and was lower in price. Notwithstanding the execution of the conspirators and murderers of his daughter, Geffrard's life was far from secure, as he was surrounded by enemies. The army, however, remained true, and expressed much sympa thy for his recent griefs. A violent hurricane had passed ever the south, doing much damage a Jeremie and Hainault. Sixty houses had been thrown down at the last named place, and some

lives had been lost by the overflowing of the rivers. We have Bermuda papers to the 12th instant The Gazette of that day has the following items of news:-"The British war steamer Gladiator, Commander Hickley, which vessel left here on the 10th nit. for St. Thomas, St. Domingo and Jamaica, returned to these islands on Thursday last, with twenty-two cases of yellow fever. She had proceeded as far as St. Kitts, having coaled at St. Thomas, when the disease made its appearance. At that island she landed four men ill of the fever. Two days afterwards, when off Tortola, other cases occurred, and one seaman died. She proceeded at once to the north ward, calling at St. Thomas to land despatches for Jamaica, and arrived here as above stated. One death, that of a petty officer, oc curred on the passage up. A couple of days' run north will carry the Gladiator into a temperature which will soon purify her and place the sick in a convalescent state. The mail steamer

the Statust with the West India mails, staty par engeranted \$ 500,000 on freight, bound to South non, arrived here on Sonday bast, in a leaky condition. The Tanmania is in quirentine, having only cases of yellow fever on board. Two of the seamen died verbiday. Two deaths had occurred on the passage from St. Thomas. The offi cers of the ship and passengers have not been atneked. She may leave to-morrow meening." The sates paper adds, with regard to the Harper's Fer-ry affair: "That Captain Brown and his comrades will fortest their lives for the part they have taken in this outrage, cannot be doubted. As little need it be doubted that every effort will be made by the cemocratic party to lay the responsibility of 👛 ourderous riot at the door of the republicans."

The cotton market yesterday closed rather tamely, while the sales embraced about 1,200 bales, on the bass of 1134c, for middling uplands, though some lots were re-Western and State brands of flour were to a fair extent tic. per bbi. cheaper. Wheat was less active; prices for good to prime qualities, however, were unchanged. Corn as in good supply and the market easier, with moderal sales. The receipts of flour for the week ending vester say embraced 183,700 bbls., of which 93,074 bbls. came by canal, 59,567 bbls. by railroad, and 40,569 bbls. by other routes, chiefly coastwise, rom the South. The receipts of wheat embraced 448,520 bushels, of which 380,019 came by canal, 63,012 by railroad, and 5,000 by other routes; those of corn amounted to 35,244 bushels, 40,000 by canal, 5,000 by railroad, and 25,024 by other routes, chiefly coastwise from the South these of oats amounted to 224,668 bushels, of which 190,720 came by canal; and those of barley to 86,151 about 75,000 of which came by canal, and 10,987 by rail read. Pork was in fair demand, and the sales include mess at \$15 12%, clear do, at \$17, and prime at \$10 50 a \$10 62½. Sugars were firm, with sales of 900 hhds., 130 boxes and 5,000 bags. Manila, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, with moderate sales at steady prices. Freight engagements to English ports were fair, while rates were firm.

The Presidential Issue-The Northern Republicans and the Southern Opposition Party.

What is to be the order of the great Presidential battle of 1860? Will it be a sectional conflict. limited to the republican anti-slavery party of the North and the democratic pro slavery party of the South, or a contest be tween the democracy, as a national conservative party, and the republicans, as a sectional party?-a triangular struggle, involving the democracy and the republicans upon the slavery issue, and a new third party of a national character, or a scrub race of four or five

conflicting parties and factions? Who can tell? If things remain as they are, there will be but two parties in the field, and the battle will be a sectional one, upon the everlasting question of slavery. The Charleston Convention however, may possibly give to the democratic party a national cause and character, which may render it strong enough to defeat the sectional republicans single handed. But while this is possible, the probabilities are all in favor of a pretty stiff pro-slavery platform from the Southern controlling wing of the dismantled democracy. Thus we apprehend that Mr. Douglas and his "popular sovereignty" democracy of the North will be left out in the cold, with the full privilege of submission or resistance to the Charleston lawmakers of th

The republican party, on the other hand having nothing to hope for in the South, will most unquestionably, we think, leave the Southern opposition elements to take care of themselves, and limit the republican order of the campaign to the occupation of the Northern States. The elections of last summer in the South, the late autumnal elections in the North, and the sectional issues which, North and South, have carried the Northern and Southern States (with one or two exceptions). leave very little hope for any other than a sectional character to either of the two great parties of the day. Thus, standing aloof from the Northern republican party, we may have a national or a nurely Southern opposition party in 1860: and, seceding from the Charleston Convention democracy, we may have an independent

In any event, we think it may be safely declared that "Old John Brown" has rendered coalition in 1860, between the republican party and the Southern opposition elements, utterly out of the question. We think so, first, because it is now manifest that the Southern opposition would not be able to carry a single Southern State, under any coalition with the republican party. Secondly, because no such coalition is possible, of any practical value in the South, inasmuch as any change of the republican programme calculated to be of any value in Kentucky or Tennessee would risk the los

of half a dozen Northern States. Upon this question the Cincinnati Gazette a rather moderate republican journal, says "that the true men of the South, as well as of the North, have no reasonable excuse for standing aloof from the great work in which the republican party have enlisted. of regenerating the federal government, and of preserving every foot of territory now free from the encroachments of slavery." This is the ultimatum of the republican camp, for, says this calm and earnest Cincinnati organ, "in desiring the union of all the opposition elements, we have never entertained the purpose of abandoning this conservative position, and saying to the ultraists of the South, 'Go on, and revolutionise the whole slavery policy of the government, as you will, without hindrance or interference from

us.'" No! This will not be conceded. The delusive idea, then, of a possible fusion between the republican party and the Southern opposition elements should be abandoned by the latter, without any further delay. They have been waiting upon Providence long enough; and they should now remember that Pro vidence helps those who help themselves. Our Southern opposition journals should cease to call upon the Northern Hercules to lift their cart out of the mud, and should put their own shoulders to the wheel. They have now the choice between a new national opposition party, or the organization of a new Southern opposition party; and, as upon a national platform they could command the balance of power between the Northern republicans and the Southern democracy, a new national party is the thing. Let the Southern opposition members of the new Congress prepare the way. They may do it in the work of organizing the

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP .- The Brooklyn people, who have a very laudable ambition to imitate the metropolis in all its good works. are talking about surrendering a large space of their territory for a chain of public parks, which will afford them altogether a drive of ten miles. It is a very good idea, that of public parks; but there is such a thing as overdoing

comin from St. Thomas, which island she left the best idea; and the Brooklyn people will do well to count the cost before they proceed to enchain themselves with a load of taxation greater than they can bear. It would be much better for them to try and keep their streets clean, and after that, if they can afford the haxury of parks, let them have them. The city is already heavily in debt, rivalling the metropolis in that respect, for which we stand so pre-eminent among all municipal corpora-

> CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.—There are number of members of Congress, of all parties and sections, who are very anxious to serve their country in the high and honorable post of Speaker of the House. Foremost in the demo-cratic ranks is Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, an active, honest, intelligent man, thoroughly posted up in all legislative matters, and well trained in the business of the House. He has been a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means for two or three Congresses. Last session he was the chairman of that committee. and the preceding session he was quite as much so, although the nominal chairmanship was in Mr. J. Glaucy Jones, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Phelps would make a capital Speaker; and as he is highly popular among all parties, he would be almost certain of getting the caucus nomination if that nomination were anything more than a feint or blind, to be kept up for a few days and then removed to allow the democratic vote to be cast for the candidate of the Southern oppositionists.

> Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, is understood to be looking for the democratic nomination, and it is not unlikely that, under such circumstances and with such an understanding. his vanity may be gratified. Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, is also regarded as a prominent candidate, and if there were any chance of a democrat being elected, the struggle in caucus would probably be between him and Phelps; but as matters stand, they might as well withdraw their pretensions, and make room for some lesser light, who would be satisfied with the empty compliment of the no-

The contest in the republican caucus will be between Grow, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio, and Corwin, of Ohio, Grow received the caucus nomination in the last Congress, when there was no chance of his being elected. and he has a sort of half recognized claim, therefore for the next caucus nomination when there might appear to be some chance He is a clever, offhand sort of a fellow, and has been recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the House. He is principally distinguished, however, for his pugilistic encounter with the chivalric Keitt, in the session before last, for his idiosyncracy about Kansas, which he manages to lug into every speech he makes, and for his having charge of the Homestead bill. Sherman is more sedate and dignified, and is great on figures and on governmen tal expenditures. Corwin was Secretary of the Treasury under Fillmore, and made a nice thing out of the Gardiner and Galphin claims. His sole prospect of getting the nomination lies in the hope that he may be selected so as to get over a few votes from the representatives of the old line whig party, now known as Southern oppositionists. We would not be surprised, how ever, if the choice fell on neither of these three, but on Stanton, of Ohio-an able lawyer, a good debater, and a man of great influ-

ence and popularity in the House. As to the Southern opposition party, rumor does not say much about their prospective candidates. None of them are known as having qualifications for the post, except it be Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; and as his election will probably be contested on the ground of intimidation to voters, and as the whole Baltimore election may and ought to be vitiated on that ground, he will hardly be put forward. Etheridge, of Tennessee, is spoken

of, but he is entirely unsuited to the position. In the meantime parties and cliques and individuals are hard at work forming plans and combinations for the Speakership. How they will all end would puzzle any political wizard to foretell; but we should not be surprised if. as we intimated yesterday, the Speaker of the next House of Representatives be chosen from among the Southern oppositionists.

RUMSELLING ACCORDING TO LAW.-That remarkable body, created by the no less astonishing Liquor law, the Board of Commissioners of Excise, held one of their spirited sessions yesterday, and granted no less than seventeen licenses, to fit and proper persons, so endorsed in each case by twenty-five freeholders. This industrious board is composed of three persons-Messrs. Kerr, Haskett and Holmes-who are obliged by law to hold fifty sessions in each year, and they are paid four dollars each for every one of their days of weary toil. They have held, so far, forty-eight sessions, and have granted altogether three hundred licenses, for which the endorsed liquor dealers paid thirty dollars each to the county. There are in the city twelve thousand places where intoxicating liquors are sold publicly, so that there must be eleven thousand and seven hundred unendorsed dealers in alcoholic poisons. Under the law it is the duty of the Board of Excise to institute prosecutions against the unlicensed dealers; but it appears that there is some difficulty about getting the money from the county to pay the necessary expenses of bringing the suits. There is a provision in the Police law which provides that it shall not be lawful to sell liquor on the day of any general election, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence. This operates about as well as the Excise law. Nearly all the grogshops in the city were open during the last election day, and we have yet to learn that pious Pilsbury has caused the arrest of a single offender. In any other city in the world hose persons who openly violate the law would be promptly arrested, their shops shut, and their trials promptly moved on in a criminal court. But in this blessed city the respectable people are so busily engaged in buying and selling that they have allowed the rovernment of the city and the administration of the laws to fall into the hands of these twelve thousand liquor dealers, who, with their chief customers, the bullies and blacklegs, are the governing classes to all intents and purposes.

As the illustrious eleven thousand seven hundred rumsellers outside the law are now engaged in deciding for the people who shall rob them officially for the next year or two, it is probable that they will not attend the remaining sessions of the Board of Excise, and that the Commissioners will earn their pay in the usual easy, light and agreeable manner.

SENATOR BRODERICK'S OBSEQUES-REMON-STRANCE OF THE SABBATARIANS.—In another column will be found a document of a singular character, being no less than a remonstrance from the Sabbatarians against the selection of Sunday for the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator Broderick. It is signed by nearly six hundred of the wealthiest merchants in the city, and is addressed to the Firemen's Committee of Arrangements. The remonstrants are the same persons who have distinguished themselves by various similar movements against the sale of the Sunday newspapers, the running of railway cars, and Sabbath recreations generally. They are, for the most part, men who live in fine houses, and who eat sumptuous dinners, drink costly wines, and enjoy the pleasures of society on that forbidden day. They do not spare the labor of their cooks or diminish the work of their other domestics any the more because of their Sabbath doctrines. On the contrary, in the families of many of them the day of rest is a day of the everest toil to those who minister to their wants.

Ridiculous, pharisaical and intolerant as have been the arguments which these self-satisfied and self-righteous gentlemen have brought forward to sustain the various other restric tions which they have sought to impose upon freedom of conscience and individual liberty, they fall far short in absurdity and inconsistency of the reasons which they put forward for their present modest demand. Let us just see what the proposed ceremonial is to consist of, in order that we may do full natice to the common sense and piety which have dictated this remonstrance. In the first place the procession is to be strictly mortuary in its character, and will be conducted with all the solemnity and decorum which are observed by our people on such occasions. The banners and badges that will be used will have relation solely to the personal merits and connection of the deceased with the department, and will be free from all political significance. We see no difference between such a ceremonial and the obsequies of a military or naval officer, and these Sabbathday observance gentlemen have not as vet ventured to object to the perform ance of the latter on the Sunday. Can it be the organization simply which constitutes the implety? Is there no place for firemen in Heaven, or are their services specially reserved for a region in which they may prove useful?

The other features of these obsequies, by which, according to the remonstrants, the Sabbath is to be desecrated, are-first, the prayer which is to be offered up at the University; secondly, the funeral oration; and thirdly, the benediction. What a jewel is consistency Can anything be more natural for those who are unable to "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything," than to detect sin in prayer and impiety in benediction? As this communion of souls with heaven is to be effected on the broad guage principle, and not according to the modes and forms practised in fashionable up town conventicles, it is properly denounced as revolting to the religious sense of the community. Pushed by such logical and convincing appeals to our consciences, we shall soon find ourselves moving within rather tight limits. If it be sinful to eat, drink, exercise and pray, we do not see why (admitting the force of these gentlemen's views) it is not equally improper to die on the Sunday.

VOTE ON THE STATE LOAN-APATHY OF THE PEO-The friends and managers of the canals of both parties, have been for years past operating with them in such a fashion that a canal debt of nearly forty millions has accumulated. and every two or three years an application for a loan of a few millions has been made, upon which the vote of the people was to be taken. At the late State election a loan of two millions and a half was to be voted for, and the result resents a curious instance of the indifference of the electors to this financial question, in the face of all the grumbling about the onerous burthen which the canals have become. In no single county, as far as we know, has the vote on the loan been anything like as large as that cast for the candidates for office, and in several counties no vote seems to have been cast on the loan at all, although one might suppose that to a heavily burdened people like us any proposition to increase the State debt would excite the liveliest interest. While, in some counties, the votes for Secretary of State amounted to ten and eleven thousand, the votes cast for and against the loan numbered little more than as many hundreds.

The following table of the returns from eight counties where any vote at all was given on the oan question shows a singular deficiency of

Secretary of State.
9,721
7,088
7,709
4,940
3,705
4,862
10,381
10,873 31,666 Totals59,279

In the first four counties there was a majority for the loan; in the other four, against it. We have no official returns from our own county vet; but we have no doubt that the vote on the loan question was exceedingly small here as elsewhere. The inference to be drawn from these figures is that the people who do not take the trouble to express an opinion upon a financial issue of this kind, by which the State debt may be diminished or increased at their own will, have no business to complain of its growing magnitude.

graph informs us that Charlestown-where the condemned leaders in the Harper's Ferry affair are now lying under sentence of death-is strictly guarded, and is really under martial law. A large body of troops is ready for service at Richmond. A battalion of riflemen and a battery of artillery have been sent to the seat of war from Alexandria, and by this time Colonel Davis, the officer detailed by Governor Wise, must have a considerable force under his command. It is stated in some of the papers that there have been several incendiary fires in and near Charlestown, and that the country people labor under the idea that the incendiaries are the advance guard of a body of abolitionists who are to come from the North and rescue Old Brown and his fellows. We do not believe that Governor Wise or Colonel Davis has any such idea, because they are men of common sense. The concentration of troops at Charlestown is a prudential measure, and they may be useful to protect the prisoners from the rampant chivalry, some of whom might be tempted to anticipate the action of the law. As for the "rumors of attempts to rescue," they are sheer nonsense. There are not many old Browns even among the most rabid abolitionists, who generally keep a good lookout for their necks, and, like Fred Douglass, run better than they fight.

COQUETTING OF PARTIES ABOUT THE MAYOR-ALTY.- All parties and factions in this city are greatly exercised just now about the Mayoraity. Tammany Hall in particular is in the crisis of the fever, and we may expect some great doings at the meeting which comes off there tonight. A curious phase in this Mayoralty exoltement is the fact that the republicans are coquetting with old Tammany, and, it is said, are willing to make a compromise with that democratic section, provided they can secure the Corporation Counsel in lieu of their support for a Tammany Mayor. The following names are spoken of in connection with these two offices:-

It is believed that the republicans would accept the nomination of Mr. Dix for Mayor from mmany, in connection with John E. Devlin, the republican candidate, for Corporation Counsel, Mr. Dix being considered about half republican, from his freesoil proclivities. Then there are several lesser lights of the Tammany school, such as Godfrey Gunther, Kennedy, Fowler, and others, also spoken of; but the intention seems to be to nominate what is called a respectable ticket from Tammany—if any good can come out of that Nazareth-for the purpose of forming a strong combination, as was done at Tiemann's election.

With this view quite a number of the leading republicans from Albany are in town, and they are, curiously enough, to be found around the haunts of the democratic wirepullers.

There is a good deal of planning and schem ing going on all round, and we may see a very singular issue yet out of the municipal election. Now the great struggle comes off in Tammany between the great unwashed huge paws of the democracy and the ruffled bosoms of the party.

TREASON IN THE PULPIT.—We transfer to our columns to-day, from the Boston Liberator, Garrison's paper, some extracts from a discourse recently pronounced in the Unitarian church of Dover, N. H., by the Rev. Edwin M. Wheelock. We do so in order that the intelligent, conservative, Union-loving people of the Northern States may realize the imminence of the danger threatened to our institutions. They cannot expect the people of the South to be true and loyal and devoted to a political system which binds them to a section where their domestic institutions are reviled, and where servile insurrection is preached up as one of the highest and purest Gospel works. This Mr. Wheelock announces that the disso

lution of the Union dates from the 7th of March. 1850, when the Fugitive Slave bill was passed; that we have had no constitution since; that freedom has now become the assailant and has gained the victory; that the Bunker Hill of our second revolution has been fought; that John Brown's scheme is no failure, but a solemn success; that he has shown that it is no impossible feat to plant a permanent armed insurrection in Virginia; that he has succeeded in rendering lavery insecure; that from his martyrdom dates a new era of the anti-slavery cause; that to moral agitation will be added physical-to argument, action; that other devoted men will follow in the wake of Brown, and carry on the work he has begun; that John Brown would be accepted in the North as the people's candidate for the Presidency, and would receive a million votes; that his gallows will be in politics what the cross is in religion; and that from his millions of our people yet shall spring.

We submit this sermon to the calm consideration of the people of the North, and ask them whether it does not call for such an expression of the real patriotic, conservative sentiment of the North as will rebuke those abolition priests who disgrace the religion which they profess to teach, and will at the same time give assurance to the people of the South that such doctrines find no response or approval here.

Sanctimonious scoundrels in the pulpit should receive as little toleration as is given to sanctimonious scoundrels armed with Sharp's rifles and murderous pikes.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Candidates for the fat office of Clerk of the House appear to be quite numerous and quite industrious in drumming up members. Prominent among them are Mr. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; Mr. B. B. French, of Washington (both of whom have enjoyed the sweets of the same office before); Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, an opposition member of the last Congress; Mr. Hoffman, of Maryland, also an ex-member, and Mr. Allen, of Illinois, the present incumbent. The nominal salary is only \$3,400 a year, but somehow its annual value is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand, with some little risk and trouble from possible investigating committees. The offices of Clerk, Postmaster and Doorkeep er will all be contingent upon the bargain to be entered into for the Speakership. So it will be, also, with the public printing, which is worth, at the lowest calculation, half a million for the Congress. Thus we go.

Political Intelligence.

THE SPRAKERSHIP.—It is said that Thomas S. Becock, lemocrat, of the Fifth district of Virginia, and Galusha TERRIBLE TIMES IN OLD VIRGINIA.—The tele-A. Grow, republican, of the Fourteenth district of Penn sylvania, are to be the opposing candidates for the Speak

THE PROPIE'S PARTY CONGRESSMEN.-The Washington States is assured that none of the eighteen members of Congress elected in Pennsylvania by the opposition or people's party will participate in the republican caucus for the organization of the House. Changes in the New York Legislature.—Only four of

the members of the last Senate return next winter— Messrs. Williams. Prosser and Truman, republicans, and Spinola, democrat. Mr. Ramsay was in the Senate of 1866-57. The rest are all new men. In the Assembly there twenty-two of last year's members re-elected; Mesers, Collins, of Albany; Payne, of Cayuga; Miller, of Erie; Moulton, of Genesee; Wiley, of Livingston; Pond and Perry, of Monroe; Conkling, of New York; Van Horn, of Niagara; Powell, of Ontario; Littlejohn, of Oswego; St. Jehn, of Otsego; Pelton, of Putnam; Coleman and Bing ham, of Rensselaer; Crocker, of Steuben; Lee and Hubham, of Renseeleer; Crocker, of Steader; Lee and Hub-bell, of Westchester, republicans; and Messrs. Woodruff, Gover and Masterson, of New York, and Cornelius, of Sur-

FUNNY.—An opposition meeting, in Norfolk county, Va. held at Deep Creek on the 12th instant, resolved that the mantle of Henry Clay had fallen on the shoulders of John

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Destruction of Brownsville by the Outlaws—The Tactics of the Re-publicans with Reference to the Har-per's Ferry Affair—Movements of the East India Squadren—Our Relations with Maxico, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH

Washington, Nov. 18, 1850.

The War Department has received deepatches to-day from Gen. Twiggs, the military commander of the Department of Texas, stating that Cortinas had destrayed Brownsville by fire. These despatches came from San Antonio. The Department doubts the correctness of these Antonio. The Department destrict the correctness of these despatches, as later news has been received direct from Brownsville. No other action has been taken than that stated in my despatch in Thursday's Hanalo. The force already sent is deemed sufficient.

The republicans here, not being able to deny the fact of inceediarism in Virginia, begin to change their tone of ridicule, and to endeavor to shift the responsibility of their inceediary doctrines to fanatical abolitionists, as if there were any differences as to the consequences of the dec-

trines of either.

Despatches received at the Navy Department from Commodove Tainail, of the East India station, speak of Mr.

Ward's friendly intercourse with the Chinese authorities.

Commodore Tainail's dagship, the Fowhatan, was commodore Tanani's nagatip, the Powhatan, was about to proceed to Japan, to look into the difficulty that had occurred between the Japanese at Nagashi and the crew of an American ressol, where several lives were lost. The Germantown had gone to Jeddo to arrange with Consul Harries for conveying the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. The impression was, however, that they would not come at that time.

not come at that time.

The Germantown and Mississippi, of the East India Squadron, have completed their term in that service, and may be expected home by next spring.

The telegraphic report to a New York cotemporary that the President will recommend, in his forthcoming Monage, the secure of the Northern States of Moxico, is a sage, the secure of the Northern States of Moxico, is a pure invention. We are negotiating a treaty with that country, and, notwithstanding the delay in perfecting it, and the timid, procrastinating character of the govern-ment, it is expected Mr. McLane will be able to send, by the meeting of Congress, or shortly after, such a treaty, ratified, as will meet the views of the administration.

Washington, Nov. 18, 1850.

The Post Office Department authorises the statement that Mr. Dickey, the late Postmaster of Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that sharacter against him, but that the cause of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO CRANDE.

Cortinus Said to have Laid Browsville in Ashes, and Killed One Hundred

Washington, Nov. 18, 1859.

The War Department has received a despatch from General Twiggs, dated San Antonio, Nov. 12, saying that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one bundred American citizens, and, with eight hu men, was marching towards the Nucces river. The New York State Election.

The following are the majorities according, to the Adlas and Argus figures:—Jones, 920; Richmond, 1,100; Skinner, 127; Forrest, 500.

Carefully made.

the vote for Canal Commissioner:—The majority for Cha-pin, as published this morning, with one or two amend-ments from official returns, gives him 22,138, and other counties heard from add 8,397, making Chapin's total majority 30,538. Skinner's majorities in all counties, as re-ported, is 30,556, leaving him a majority of 21 only. In this calculation, Chenango, Steuben and Yates are uncel-cial on Chapin's side, and Kings, New York, Orange and

Terrible Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1869.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central
Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken up from the bridge for repairs, and before it could be replaced, a train drawing eighteen cars, filled with hosp, came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped the engine, with thirteen cars, plunged through the bridge into the river. A. J. Smith, of Indianapous, conductor; Green, a brakesman, and a drover, named Newby, were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engineer jumped from the train and escaped. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, cars and bridge are piled up in one horrible wreck.

Non-Arrival of the Canada SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 18-8 P. M.

The steamship Canada, fourteen days from Liverpool Sale in Mobile Bay.

Washington, Nov. 18, 1869.

Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received hore.

During a severe gale in Mobile bay on Tuesday last the teamship Jamestown became a perfect wreck, and the ships Curling, City of Mobile, Lafayette and other vessels,

Fatal Affray at Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1852. Allen A. Hall, editor of the News, killed G. G. Poindex

ter, editor of the Union and American, in a street rencon-tre to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

Savannan, Nov., 17, 1860. Six witnesses have been examined in the Wanderer

The America Outward Bound. SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 18, 1859. The steamship America arrived at Halifax from Bostos

Fire at Mohawk, N. Y.

shortly before noon.

t two o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpoo

HERRIPER, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1859.

This morning a fire broke out in the steam flouring mill of George Broomhall, in Mohawk, which was entirely de-stroyed, together with all bis planing mill, saw mill and malt house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. Broomhall's loss is at least \$50,000, and there is no insurance. The sash and blind factory of J. P. Faulk was also entirely destroyed. Loss \$5,000. Several others suffered to some

The Fire at Griffin, Ga. Augusta, Nov. 17, 1859.

By the recent fire at Griffin the Empire State printing

office, Masonic Lodge building, Phillips & Co.'s dry goods store, Cherry & Brother's grocery store, Sherman & Co.'s, McWilliams & Robert's, Samuel McWilliams', and Farras & Reed's stores, and several law offices, were destroyed. Five hundred bales of cotton were burned; insured in the Ætna office of Hartford, and North American Company, for \$32,000. The total loss is unestimated

Erection of a Bridge at Freemansburg. FREEMANSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1859.
The Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. It will be completed in April next.

Operations of the United States Coast Survey Service.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1859.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey parties have all been received and made up in Professor Bache's office. Among these operations many interesting facts

are worthy of note.

The primary triangulation of the Eastern coast has been extended by the Superintendent's party during the past season to the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The closing results have been looked for ducted personally the work of the triangulation from Massachusetts to the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifteen years, the summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that

part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was easured in 1844 by Mr. Blunt, and which is nearly eleven miles long, to the base of verification on Epping Plains, ice through the triangulation is 200 miles. The